THE SAVINGS BANKS FIRE.

LOSS NOW ESTINATED AT ABOUT A MILLION.

The Cause of the Free Still Unexplained ys,000,000 in the Manhattan Bank's Vasit Unharmed-Empire State Bank's Vasit Containing 1,000,000, Net Opened A score of Central Office detectives in citizens' clothes and armed with revolvers were stationed yesterday around the two eastern corners of Bleecker street and Hrondway, that had been guited by the firer fee of the night before. A squad of police did their best to preserve strict for lines, but the burned district was olarge that many men without fire badges or excuses got near the ruins to satisfy their curiodity. They were not allowed to stay long, however, Unless the intruder could show a badge or prove that he had a reasonable excuse for being within the fire lines, he was quickly thusted out by the detectives. In the vaults of the Manhattan Bank building on the north side of the street was left standing to the street, the fire burned its way through a vay, white a state of the building at a city of the street and Broadway of the west limited the fire was in a state of the street was olarged that it might fall at any moment. A small crowl had been waitling the might and been waitling the might and its condition was such that it was clarged that it might fall at any moment. A small crowl had been waitling the might and been waitling the might be fore of the street was a surprised that the had a reasonable excuse for being within the fire lines, he was quickly thusted out by the detectives. In the vaults of the Manhattan Bank, which were on the first floor of the will wave the street, and then from the top to the proper building on the north side of the street, we start that the stilled to the street as and lines and stone had to the street will be a street will be a street will be read to the wall and a part of the Bleecker street wall. This left the vault expeed, but it was well guarded by the flame that the stilled to the proport building was uninjured. Across the street was another \$1,000.

Th



VIEW OF THE RUINS FROM CROSBY STREET.

day anxiously speculating as to what they would find when their safe was open. It was supposed to be firebroof, as well as the vault. The officers of the Manhattan Bank opened their doors for business a little after the usual hour, and they were obliged to close at 2 o'clock. The inspectors of the Building Department declared the Manhattan Bank building to be dangerous. The three upper floors were wrecked completely, and the rest of the building down to the second floor had been gutted. The walls were builging and badly warped, and had the intense heat to which they were subjected lasted much longer it is probable that the Biescker street side would have toppled into the street. Chief Bonner remarked yesterday that he would hereafter be more cautious about sending his men into fireproof buildings. When this one was constructed, at a cost of about \$8000,000, it was pronounced absolutely fireproof. Notwithstanding this prediction, a fire that caught across the street were very much disturbed when the Suliding, and the safe as near freproof and better the second floor had been as a cost of about \$8000,000, it was pronounced absolutely fireproof. Notwithstanding this prediction, a fire that caught across the street were very much disturbed when the fireproof.

Early yesterday morning a cab drove up to the Manhattan Bank. Three large boxes were carried from the bank's vaults and placed in it. President Boyd and Detectives Dohan and Weller jumped oand Detectives Dohan and Weller jumped and Detectives Dohan and Weller jumped into the cab, and the driver hurried his horse down Broadway to the Union Trust Company, where the three boxes were deposited. They contained a part of the \$8,000,000 that had been in the bank's vaults during the fire. The developments yesterday altered the fire. The developments yesterday altered the fire. The developments yesterday altered the fire in the bank's vaults during the fire in the part of the bank to continue to do business at the time of the bank to continue to do business at the tim

fire. The developments yesterday altered the first estimate of the loss considerably. Instead of being nearly \$2,000,000, it is now said to be about \$1,000,000, and only about three-quarters of it was covered by insurance.

It was one of the hottest and fiercest fires that New York has had for years, and, considering the area covered and the difficulties under which it was fought the absence of fatalities among the firemen was remarkable. Two of the injured firemen had to remain in St. Vincent's Hospital all night. Fireman Richard Lawler of 337 East Thirty-first street was one of them, and he was able to leave the hospital yesterday. He received a contusion on the right ankle and burns on the left hand. Fireman Joseph McGloin was the other man. He will be confined to the hospital for several days. He has two severe scalp ounds and an incised wound three inches long in his left leg. Deputy Battalion Chief Francis J. Reilly was taken to the hospital with a fractured rib, and as soon as his injuries were dressed he went home. Many other firemen

were slightly injured. The extent and surroundings of the smoking ruins showed clearly yesterday how powerless the conflagration from spreading as it did after it had once go tunder way. No better place in New York could have been selected for just man south of the Harlem River been summoned the result wouldn't have been different. It was impossible to reach the heart of the conflagration, and until it had burned up every thing within reach and run against solid walls thring within reach and rule scales was a war-there was no hope of stopping it. No satisfac-tory explanation of how the fire started was given yesterday. Apparently it started in the boiler room of the Empire State liank's build-ing, but there are no indications that an explosion caused it. This boiler room is in a ing but there are no indications that an explosion caused it. This boiler room is in a basement that runs out under Bieceker street, hear Crosby, and connects with the cellar under that part of the building that was occupied by White's Express. The flames were seen simultaneously by several people who happened to be in Bleecker street, and in a few seconds they had spread to the three lower floors of this building, which proved to be a perfect tinder box. The windows cracked in rapid succession because of the heat. It was argued yesterday that had the boiler exploded the street would have been torn up and the whole front of the building blown out. There was no such explosion. It was suggested that excaping has might have been the responsible agent, but an investigation showed that the gas mains were intact, and so were the service pipes that rau through the boiler basement.

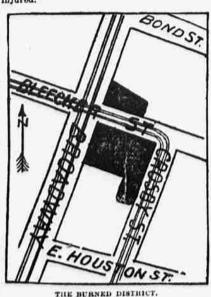
The crowds on Broadway yesterday, that were

boiler basement.

The crowds on Broadway yesterday, that were the crowds on Broadway yesterday, that were the content of the country by the police, saw an area 150 feet square on the south side of fliescker street that had been burned over. The corner building was indicated only by a portion of the Broadway and Bleecker street walls and of the Broadway and Bleecker street walls and of the Broadway and Bleecker street walls and so the Broadway occupied by J. Simon & Co. They were insured for \$100,000 and their entire stock was lost.

No. 638 Broadway, first floor, occupied by J. Goodrich & Co., dealers in carriages and harnesses; insured for \$40,000. The second, third, and fourth floors of this building, as well as of 618 been burned for the building and burned for \$100,000 and their entire stock was lost.

No. 638 Broadway, first floor, occupied by J. Goodrich & Co., dealers in carriages and harnesses; insured for \$40,000. The second, third, and fourth floors of this building, as well as of 618 building a



THE BURNED DISTRICT.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.

The ground floor of this building was occupied by the Manhattan Bank, and the rest of it was subject to Bierman, Heidelberg & Co., who in turn subject the floors above their own. In addition to Hierman, Heidelberg & Co., the other tennits were: M. & L. Hess, real estate: David Henly's Sons, flowers and feathers; L. D. Brown & Son Co., sewing silk: I. Rosenthal & Co., furs and millinery; the Clothiers' Association: H. C. Curtis & Co., shirts and collars: J. A. Flomerfelt & Co., jewelry; Josephie Sons & Simons, real estate: J. M. Van Noie; the Guarantee Silk Company: Strouse & Brothers, clothiers; Goldstone & Steinberg, clothing: Sondhelm & Adier: Gudebrod Brothers, sewing silk; Salisbury Manufactury Company; William D. Grant, furs: Duffy & Co., stocks; John E. Holahas, importer; the Northwestern Straw Works; Pragelicotners, Henry M. Tesso, F. Mass & Co., and the Plymouth Clothing Company.

Some of the biggest losers yesterday said that their insurance had been placed with a dozen or more companies, and until they could get at their papers they were unable to name them. These details as to the insurance were given out yesterday:

No. 634 Broadway, first floor occupied by H. Hofnelmer & Co., dealers in feathers and flowers; insurance \$00,000 and stock valued at \$100,000. The stock was a complete loss. The second and chird floors were occupied by E. B. Goodman & Co., dealers in flowers and feathers. Insurance unknown.

No. 636 brown and feathers. Insurance unknown.

Co., dealers in lower and the coupled by J.

No. 636 Broadway, first floor, occupied by J.
F. Goodrich & Co., dealers in carriages and harnesses; insured for \$40,000. The second, third, and fourth floors of this building, as well as of 638, were occupied by H. Simon & Co. They were insured for \$100,000 and their entire stock was lost.

No. 638 Broadway, occupied by Jacob Adler & Co., glass manufacturers, insured for \$175,000.

on furnishings. The old Keep building, in which this bank was, extended from Broadway to Crosby street, and it was owned by Benjamin Litchenstein, who lives at the Savoy Hotel. It was of brick and six stories high. The building was insured for \$100,000, and the rents for \$22,000. In this building were the New York Feather Company, Insured for \$50,000; William Lauterbach, dealer in silk threads; William H. Hart, Jr., dealer in necktles; F. Ripelow, shoes: Hoebt & Co., ties: White's Express, and William Hourke, ties. The losses of these firms will be comparatively small.

Nos. 542 and 544 Broadway is the Manhattan Savings Bank. This building was insured for \$200,000, and the bank's fixtures were insured for \$200,000, and the bank's fixtures were insured for \$25,000. The fixtures were only slightly injured. Bisrman, Heidelberg & Uo, on the second floor were insured for \$75,000. Strouse & Brother for \$70,000, and J. A. Flomerfelt & Co, for \$11,000. The other losses were comparatively small. The Board of Fire Underwriters estimated that about 70 per cent, of the entire loss was covered by insurance. They were unable to get the details yesterday for an accurate table of losses. The Board of Fire Commissioners at a meeting held yesterday patted the Fire Insurance Patrol on the back for the work that it did at this fire. This resolution was passed:

Resolved. That the Board of Fire Commissioners described to the Fire Insurance of the Fire Resolution to the members of the Fire Accounts the Board of Fire Commissioners described to the Fire Insurance of the Fire Resolution to the members of the Fire Resoluti

Insta.

It was said last night that the insurance companies had not considered the Empire State Rank building a good risk, and that they had refused several applications for an increase of insurance.

SHE FOUGHT WITH A TRAMP. Mrs. Miller's Struggle to Save Her Honor - Attempt at Lynching.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Nov. 6.-About 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning Mrs. William R. Miller he wife of a Jackson township farmer, was up stairs attending to her household duties when she heard the gate slam and saw a rough-looking man approaching the door. Taking her ten-months'-old baby in her arms, she went down stairs to see what the stranger wanted, "Say, lady," said the man, "can you give me

ome water to wash with?" Mrs. Miller said she could, and placed soap, towel, and a basin of water in front of the man. After washing he asked for something to eat, and she gave him food. His meal finished, the stranger arose and asked for a needle with which to sew on a button.

Just as Mrs. Miller turned to get the needle the man flew at her. He quickly snatched the child out of her arms and threw it on the floor. man which lasted for five or six minutes Around the room they struggled, the man trying to accomplish an assault, and she fighting for her honor. Her clothing was torn and she was rapidly becoming exhausted. As a last resort she screamed murder. The man released his hold and grabbed a large knife which lay on the kitchen table. "Shut up that noise," he said, "or I'll kill

"Shut up that noise," he said, "or I'll kill you."

Still the woman screamed, and the man fearing that some one might come, fied. Mrs. Miller took up her child and ran to the house of a neighbor. The news soon spread, and a dozen men started to chase the assailant. For a long time they searched without success. Constable James Kresge heard that a man answering the description of the assailant had been seen a few miles away, and soon was in pursuit. He found the man on the mountain and strested him, and drove with him back into Jackson township. News of the arrest spread quickly, and Kresge fearing trouble drove up to Silas Reinhart's farm and toid Constable Groner of his capture. The two men were making preparations to bring their prisoner before the Justice when the excited villagers found them.

"That's the flend," shouted one, "let's kill him."

"Hong the villain" gried another, and his

excited villagers found them.

"That's the flend." shouted one, "let's kill him."

"Hang the villain." cried another, and his words were echoed from forty or fifty men in the mob. Each man was armed, and the situation looked black. They were determined to shed the man's blood. Constables Kreege and Groner tried to sneak to the men. They would not listen. Finally Groner advanced, and taking one man by the shoulders swore that if he laid a hand on the prisoner he would be taken to jail. Stones were thrown and cries of "Lynch him" heard. A rope was procured, the noose made, and preparations begun to hang the prisoner. Mrs. Miller had identified him, and the men knew they had the right man.

Jumping into the wagon, the constable started off. He had gone only a few yards when crack went a revolver, and a builet cut through the prisoner's hat two inches above his head. The horse was whipped into a gallop and the frightened prisoner was soon out of danger. It was not until he was lodged with Sheriff Kresge that he was safe. The man said his name was Jenkins, and acknowledged the attempt to assault Mrs. Miller. He says he is miner from Pittston.

COL. WARING'S MEN IN COURT. The Eights of Veterans Passed Upon in Four Applications,

Four separate applications of Grand Army of the Republic veterans to be reinstated in the Street Cleaning Department were passed upon by Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court yes-

Henry C. Corsa, a district superintendent, refused to resign on request of Commissioner Waring in August last, Charges were preferred against him, but he refused to defend result. himself on the ground that the witnesses against him were not sworn. He was then dismissed and obtained a writ. Meanwhile word was sent to him before the return of the writ that he could report for duty.

Under advice of his counsel he did not report, and was dismissed again because he was absent from duty for five days without leave. That was the position of affairs when argument on the writ was nad. Justice Beekman decided that the original application for the writ must secured, the reinstatement of Corsa, had been accomplished by the action of Col. Waring in accomplished by the action of Col. Waring in ordering him to report for duty. The Judge allowed costs to Corsa. Concerning his second discharge the Judge says that Corsa is at liberty to bring a proceeding that will review it.

Maurice F. Sullivan, driver, was discharged in March last and two days later got a position as a clerk in the Department of Public Works. On April 3, when it was learned that he had been previously discharged by Col. Waring, he was dismissed from his new position. He applied for a mandamus toget back in the Street Cleaning Department. Justice Beekman denied his application on the ground that by accepting the new position he relinquished his rights to the old.

William Carroll, section foreman, was told in May last that he would have to resign for not cleaning the streets effectually. He said he would resign if he was given a trial until June and his work was not up to the mark. Col. Waring saw little difference by June in the work, he said, and on July 12 discharged him. Justice Heekman ordered him reinstated, holding that the Commissioner had no right to exact the agreement he did, which the Court cannot enforce, and that Carroll should have had a hearing before his discharge.

Austin A. Patten, driver, was told on July 10 he mant go to cut down expenses. He had not explained that he was a veteran when he secured his position. Justice Beekman said the Commissioner had a right to dismiss him, to cut down expenses, with charges and a hearing. ordering him to report for duty. The Judge al-

NOON RECESS NOT CHANGED.

An Hour Considered Time Enough for School Children's Luncheons. The Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday, considered the report of the Committee

on By-laws regarding the noon recess in the Commissioner Charles Strauss had fathered an effort to have the noon recess made of two hours' duration instead of one, as at present. One of the principal reasons for asking that the change be made was that the children were obliged to eat their luncheons too hastily be-cause of the short time allowed them.

The matter had been referred to the Committee on By-laws at a previous meeting, and it reported that it believed the one-hour recess to be sufficient; that the danger of dyspepsia would be obviated if parents would give their children a substantial, wholesome lunch, instead of obliging them to depend upon pie shops and candy stands, and that it would be contrary to the wishes of the larger number of parents to increase the length of the noon recess and lengthen the session in the afternoon, as would be necessary in order to cover the full school session, as prescribed. This resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the duration of sessions in the public schools of the city."

Commissioner Strauss also offered a resolution which, in a modified form, was adopted, directing that the full recess hour, as provided, should be allowed in the city schools. mittee on By-laws at a previous meeting, and it

Sr. John's, Nov. 6.-Incoming steamers bring reports of dire destitution along parts of the Newfoundland coast, owing to the bad fishery, poor prices for the catch, and the retrenchment policy of the Government. The usual annual grants in aid of reads, bridges, and other public works have been suspended this year, owing to the colony's financial difficulties. These impoverished people are in desperate circumstances, and it is feared that numbers will starve during the winter.

and he is consequently not over anxious to do

anything further to benefit the patriots, "I first visited Cuba in 1884," said Mr. Giltained employment on the estate of an educated ually I learned the language and customs of the was near a town of about 3,000 people, and so I saw both town and country people. Let me say that when I went there I knew absolutely nothing about the politics of the island. I did not know a Spaniard from a Cuban, nor any-thing about the troubles which the island had had during their previous revolutions. I would as soon have entered the employ of a Spanlard as of a Cuban then. And for a long time I took no interest whatever in any talk about the separation of the island from Spanish control.

Eventually, however, I could not help seeing ertain doings that were open to the view of all I happened into court rooms where Cubans and Spaniards were at law, and found that the Spaniard invariably won. I saw that Spanish rascals were protected by the Spanish officials and that this was done invariably. I saw that Spanish police forces known, respectively, as the Guardia Civil and the Voluntariae overran the country; that they browbeat and overawed and imposed upon the Cubans in a shameful fashion. I saw property confiscated and citizens of unblemished character insulted and imprisoned and robbed. I could not help feeling a sympathe for the under dog in such a case

"But, lest you think my sympathy might be in some way founded on prejudice, let me tell you of one single instance that came under my own observation, where an exemplary Cuban

"There was a considerable estate—say 800 or 1,000 acres—for sale near Quernal de Guines, a town not far from Havana. Den Atenogenes Cuervo, one of the Superior Judges of Havana, wanted the estate and began negotiating with the owner for it. At the same time Don Higinio Leon, a young Cuban whom I knew very well, made up his mind that the estate was just what he wanted, and, going to the owner, he closed a contract for it, and the deed was made out. He simply paid the price and took the deed while the Judge was baggling and considering. This was a perfectly simple transaction, of course, but no sooner did Judge Cuervo hear that he in spite of the sale already made. So he trumped up a charge that fraud or illegality of some kind had been perpetrated in the transfer, and had the case tried before himself. He decided that the law had not been complied with, and not only did he have the estate confiscated, but he threw young Don Higinio Leon into prison for an alleged violation of the law, and there Leon is now, I have no doubt. He was

"But that is not all the injustice done to the unfortunate Leon. Bad as it was to be robbed of his estate, with its stock and fixtures, he was robbed of his ready money after he had been imprisoned. A Spanish lawyer—one must em-ploy a Spaniard if he would succeed in any event -went to Leon and offered to free him in twenty days for a fee of \$2,000 gold in advance. Leon, being desperate, paid it. The lawyer did nothing, but, with suave manner, put off the prisoner's inquiries and those of his friends. Then another lawyer was engaged to do the work, and \$2,000 gold paid to him, and with the same

ens, yes, scores, of others of which I had personal knowledge. The arrogance and injustice of the Spanish rulers, and the long-suffering spirit, the humility, of the Cubans under the outrageous oppression from which they suffer, are simply incredible to one who does not know the facts.

of the nature of the Spanish rule that I came to sympathize with these natives of Cuba, who were looking for separation from Spain as the only hope of saving the natives from utter only hope of saving the natives from utter slavery and destitution. So, when in February last José Marte declared for freedom down in the province of Santiago de Cuba, I received the news with enthusiasm.

"At that time I was at work not very far

news with entiusiasm.

"At that time I was at work not very far from Havana. Among the Cuban patriots of my district was General Manuel Suarez Vaidez. He must not be confused with the Spanish General Manuel Vaidez, and he is commonly called by his middle name. Suarez, to distinguish him. He was an officer in the last war, and he declared for the revolution at once. He was placed in command of the department of the wast, and it then became necessary to learn how many friends he had, and how many rifles and cartridges and machetes these friends could raise for the use of patriot soldiers. To an American this would seem to be an easy thing to learn. In Cuba the case was different. The Spanish rulers at once prohibited all travelling to and fro in the country at night, while travellers by day had to carry special permits for each journey. The Cuban patriots were all pretty well known to the Spanish authorities, and for them to get permits was impossible, save for the shortest and well-described journeys. They might travel at night on a road where they were thoroughly well acquainted with the country, but even that was extremely dangerons, because the Guardias and Voinntarios were constantly patrolling every highway and lying in wait everywhere for Cuban mesengers.

"So the patriots came to me and asked me to travel over the Denartment of the West to get the information they wanted. It was comparatively easy for me to do this, that is it was not in any way dangerous. I was known as a machinat, and I had my passport as an American citizen. Moreover it was the season of the year when machinists are in the habit of travelling orders for new machines and overhauling oid ones.

"Accordingly Lundertook the task, and Idid so cheerfully It was not my fight but as an American cheerfully It was not my fight but as an American cheerfully It was not my fight but as an American cheerfully it was not my fight but as an American cheerful to was not my fight but as an American cheerful to the analysis and remains and remains and re

ones.
"Accordingly I undertook the task, and I did so cheerfully. It was not my fight, but as an American I was right glad to help any people free themselves from such servitude as the Cubans cheerfully, it was not my night, out as an American I was right glad to help any beopie free themselves from such servitude as the Cubans had eadured. I equipped myself and rode away. I went to Havana, to Matanzas, to Santa Clara, to Remedeas, to Clera (lenfuegos, to Trinidad, to Santti Spiritus, and to a host of small villages iying between. Everywhere along the coast the Spaniards were found in force. I was held up when near the coast daily, but only at Santti Spiritus was I arrested. The commander there telegraphed to Havana to ask what was known of me, and the reply was that I was a Yankee machinist, travelling in the usual course of business. So I was released, and on all other occasions I was released, and on all other occasions I was released on showing my tonsul's certificate of citizenship.

"Once a month I worked back to Gen. Sawrez Vallez and reported the feeling of cach Cuban I met, the number of men ready at each place to take the field, and the character of the arms they could command. It was hard work, but I enjoyed it, and I was the more pleased with it because of the aid I could afford the cause.

"Of the facts learned, I may say that I found patriots everywhere in groups numbering from 16 to 500, according to the size of the community. They all had machetus, and some had extra machetas to replace any that might be lost—some men had accumulated anywhere from 50 to 200 machetas for just such an occasion as this. Many had rifes—usually the Remington breechloader—with a considerable supply of cartridges. The greatest number found in any one place was 130 rifles and 0,000 cartridges. On the whole I found between 9,000 and 10,000 to 70,000 cartridges. You will say that this was a small supply of ammunition for a war; but, wait a bit, and you will see that it sufficed for a start.

wait a bit, and you will got that it was a start.

"It took me from the second day of March, when I started on my mission, until along in June to gather all these facts, but, meantime. I had done some other work for them. Thus it was necessary to levy on the enemy—on the Spanish—for supplies. One case will fluetrate how this was, and still is accomplished. There is in Mantanzas a well-known Spanish firm of

AN INSIDE VIEW OF CUBA.

STORY OF A TEXAN ENGINEER WHO AIDED THE PATRIOTS.

The Judicial Robbery and Acts of Oppression Which Made Him Sympathize with the Caban Cause—How Spanish Merchants Are Compelled to Furnish the Patriots with Supplies—Spanish Soldiers Who Sell Cariridges to the Cubans—The Patriot Pinn of War—Speedy Justice for the Spanish Colonel Who Caused Martin Assansination—The Engineer Smuggled Ont of the Country When Stek with Fever, Edward A. Glimore of San Antonio Tex, a machinist and engineer, who for several years has been employed on sugar plantations in Coba, and since March 2 has been actively engaged in the service of the Cuban patriots, has arrived in New York, and yester-day he had a long talk with a Sun reporter on the state of affairs in the island. His statements regarding the work of the patriots in their fight for liberty are the more important and interesting from the fact that, on reaching this city, he found himself, as he believes, very coolly received by those who are interested in forwarding the Cuban cause, and he is consequently not over anxious to do anything further to benefit the patriots.

Sandobal. Gen. Masso, the colored patriot, gave the scoundrel the benefit of a trial. The court martial found that the assassination had been planned by the Colonel, and he was shot to death.

"Of my own work and subsequent flight from the country I will tell you the main facts. When I was done with my work as a Commissioner in search of facts about troops and supplies I joined the staff of Gen. Lino Perez, who was a patriot Colonel during the former war. I had the rank of Lieutenant, but the patriots are serving without day, and have to furnish their own supplies. The rank was merely honorary. We had our headquarters at Guinia de Miranda, a place but twelve miles inland from Trinidad on the south coast. I served as private secretary to the General until in October. I was taken sick with typhoid fever and became helpless. Eventually I was carried out of camp unconscious, and was left with a Cuban family within three leagues of Tonas de Zaza, a small port a few leagues east of Trinidad. Here, however, I was not allowed to remain in peace. The Spaniards learned that the honse was a resort for patriots and raided if. We heard of their coming in time to escape. Sick as I was, I walked into Tunas de Zaza during one night.

"When day came I was astonished to find that I was as completely separated from my friends, the patriots, as I would have been by transportation out of the island. I had unconsciously passed through a line of Spanish forts that shut off, the town from the mountains, and I could not safely remain in the midst of a Spanish camp to recuperate. But I found a friend who helpell to smuggle me on board a ship bound for New York, and here I am.

"When I was with the patriots there were 25,000 Cubans fighting successfully for liberty against over 60,000 well-armed and well-equipped Spanish soldiers. The Cubans were growing stronger and the Spanish gold. The Spaniards had determined to buy off the leaders they had been mable to destroy, But, allowing that every man has his price, there is still hone for Cub

about 3 o'clock this morning. About 600 Italians have been working on the new roads in Westchester county for several months, and it is believed that some of them slept in the mansion and accidentally set it after. The mansion stoad on the site of the oid home of John Lord Poil. Philip Schuyler occupied it until his death, about five years ago. Owing to the quaintness of its architecture the Fark Commissioners had decided to preserve the building in its original form.

VORY SOAP 99 44 100 PURE

Plenty of sleep, fresh air, careful diet and the daily use of a good soap like the Ivory will purify the complexion as no cosmetic can.

TRYING TO ENTERTAIN US. NOTES OF SOME EFFORTS IN MELO-DRAMA AND FARCE.

Bowery Actors Critically Corrected by the Gallery-Who It Was that Unduly Ap-plauded "Leonardo"-A Song in "The Wizard of the Nile"-Talented Bogs. A hero in old clothes is a joy to the Bowery

Spring problems on the use of the through ender the control of the

of these singers they would have added an attractive quality.

The costumes and scenery in "The Wizard of the Kile" are successful examples of what may be done with a style and period that are not certain to be transferred with good effect to the stage. The Egyptian scenes are likely to be monotonous, and the attempt to give variety to the clothes generally makes them grotesque. But the pictures in the new opera at the Casino have plenty of variety in form and color, and they are graceful in design. But those Miss Morton wears reveal her slarmingly. One in the second act has a blue skirt which looks decorous until the prima donna begins to dance. Then it partis suddenly, and it becomes apparent that the skirt is devised with the particular object of exposing Miss Morton's limbs, protected by no shred of petticeat or drapery. They are visible in their whole length, and nothing conceals their covering of pink slik tights. If anything would justify their exposure, it might be the fact that they are particularly shapely.

It appears after all that Mr. Thorne's friends were not responsible for the uproarious excess was given for the first time at the Garrick, and ence was compelled to hear the opera three his anxiety to hear a verdict which should really express the result of the performance, requested his friends to keep still. But there were influences which he had overlooked. Herbert Smock, who sang the baritone rôle, was lately graduated from Rutgers College, and his friends were on hand in large numbers. They clattered and roared not only when he made his appearance, but every time he opened his mouth, and the blame for this apparently unjustifiable enthusiasm feil on the shoulders of the young composer's friends. Marguerite Lemon, who made her dobut on that night, was a well-known choir singer, and all her old friends who had heard her from behind the curtains of the choir loft turned out to see how she would do as a combination of singer and real play actress. They were as noisy as Mr. Smock's friends, and their applause was likewise laid at the door of the Dutchess county contingency, who were supposed to be trying to whoop things up for Mr. Thorne, It is said that they were, as a matter of fact, commendably restrained and in no way responsible for the bullabake which prolonged the opera inexcusably and irritated overybody that did not happen to have belonged to Mr. Smock's class or Miss Lemon's church. his anxiety to hear a verdict which should The newest display of canine accomplish

ments is at Koster & Bial's, and the breed of dogs is different from that of former shows of the sort, being the Scotch collie, a dog that is ordinarily thought to be surly as well as picturesque. They are certainly a handsome dozen, with their big, gentle eyes and long-haired coats. They are deliberate in their movements, hesitating somewhat at the beginning of a trick. Exempt Firemen on the Same Footing as Veterans in the Civil Service.

POTOHERERSIE, Nov. 6.—Judge Barnard today reinstated DeWitt Woodin, a meter inspector discharged by the Water Board, on the ground that he had been dismissed in violation of Chapter 577 of the laws of 1892, which places exempt firemen on the same footing with veteran soldiers in the civil service. Woodin is an exempt firemen and a Democrat, while the Water Board is Republican. Judge Barnard said he believed in enforcing the civil service law, and, as it was plain to him that Woodin had been discharged only because he is a Dennecrat, he directed the Water Commissioners to reinstate him, which was done.

The Old Schuyler Mansion Burned.

New Rochelle, Nov. 6.—The old Schuyler homestead, located in Pelham Bay Park, and owned by New York city, was destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. About 600 Italians have been working on the new roads in Westchester county for several months and it is believed that some of them slept in the mansion and accidentally set it afire. The mansion stood on the site of the old home of John lord Pell. Philip Schuyler occupied it until birth processing the footing for the control of the old process the stage by was in the mansion and accidentally set it afire. The mansion stood on the site of the old home of John lord Pell. Philip Schuyler occupied it until birth processing the same of the old schuyler is also of the old schuyler in the barrel to the end of his journey.

EXELIABLE The latest thing, Copertiowal's particular to the end of his journey.

RELIABLE | The latest thing. Coperthwait's stock of new Carpets, made at the old low praces of wood and wages. CARPETS, 101 West 14th St., neat,0th av.

VAGARIES OF MANN'S SLATER. More Witnesses Tell of David F. Hannie

The defence in the trial of David F. Hanniran for the murder of Solomon H. Mann, his sister's alleged betrayer, introduced witness after witness yesterday to prove that Hannigan was suffering from mental aberration at the time of the shooting. All the testimony yesterday went to show that before his sister's illness and death Hannigan was a cheerful, industrious man, who attended strictly to his business
and led a domestic life. Afterward, however,
according to the witnesses, he became morose
and negligent in his business affairs, and always had an air of mental abstraction.

Half a dozen witnesses who had been associated with Hannigan socially and in business
testified as to this mental and physical change
in him. William E. Tyson, a constructor and
builder of Bergen Fields, N. J., said Hannigan
\$100,000, but that he had to get somebody else
because of the prisoner's irrational conduct.
Former Police Justice John J. Ryan testified
that Hannigan, when arraigned before him, was
wild looking and gave answers which were entirely foreign to the matter in hand. The trial
was adjourned to to-day. and death Hannigan was a cheerful, industrie

Cimfel's Wife Gone Mad,

Assistant District Attorney Davis said yester-day that the trial of Old Bill Vosburgh, the green goods man, who was indicted on Thursday for swindling Anton Cimfel of Clarkson, Neb., out of \$500, would be placed on the calendar without delay. Acting Chief of Police Conlin received a despatch yesterday from the officers of the State Bank of Clarkson saying that Cimel's wife had become insane over her husband's rouble. Cimfel is now in the House of Detention.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. Sun vises.... 6 41 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon rises. 8 49 Sandy Hook.10 84 | Gov.Island.10 57 | Hell Gats.. 18 48

Arrived - Widnesday, Nov. 6. Schr. A. P. Emerson, Dixon, St. John, E. B. Schr. Alma, Johnson, Machias. Schr. Kelipse, Dixon, Northport. [For later arrivals see First Page.]

AMBIVED OUT

Se St. Paul, from New York for Southampton, passed Iurst Castle. Be Braunschweig, from New York for Bremen, off Frawle Point. Se Persia, from New York for Hamburg, passed Sa Mohawk, from New York for London, off Prawle

Ss Havel, from Southampton for New York. Ss Wassland, from Liverpool for New York.

SAILED PRON DOMESTIC PORTS.

OUTGOING STRANSSITTS

Savannah Kingston . Savannah Liverpool Bromen. . . La Guayra New Orient Due Friday, Nov. B. Due Saturday, Non. 9. Due Sunday, Nov. 10. Bwansea. Due Monday, Nov. 1L Antwerp . Genoa ...Rotterdam.

DIED.

HOURIGAN,-On Nov. 5, 1895, Ellen Hourigan, wistow of Patrick Hourigan, aged 78, at her realdence, 635 Greenwich at., New York. Puneral from her late residence on Thursday, Nov. 7, 1805, at 10 o'clock; thence to St. Veronica's Church, Interment in Calvary Cemetery, Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HURLEY,-On Wednesday, Nov. 6, Margaret A. Hurrey, beloved sister of Mary A. Hurley. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to at-tend the funeral from her late residence. 618 Hancock at., Brooklyn, Friday morning, Nov. 8, 9:30 sharp; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam av., near Ralph, where a selemn requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of

I IS IS E Y, .- At his home, Fort Washington, Tuesday merning, Nov. 5, William Libbey. Funeral from the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, 1550s st., corner Amsterdam (10th) av., on Friday, Nov. 8, at 2:30 P. M. Carri ges in waiting on the vinduct above 155th st. clevated station. Please omit flowers.

station. Please omit flowers.

I.IVINGSTON.—On Monday, Nov. 4, at his residence, "Ciermont." Tivoli on-Hudson, Clermont Livingston, in his 72th year.

Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Church, 73voli, Friner, Nov. 2, upon arrival of train leaving New York at 11:30 A. M. Train, returning, leaves Tyvoli at 43:30 P. M. Tivell at 9:30 P. M. McTAGGART, Nov. 5, 1695, Elizabeth McTag-

gars, beloved wife of James McTaggart, in the 47d year of her som Puleral from her late residence, 84 Vineyard av., Yonkers, N. Y. at F.P. M. Friday, Nov. 8, 1895.
MORERES, On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of her parents. Film Morgan Morels, the dearly honored daughter of James N. and Ella M. Morgan.

of funeral hereafter. Atlanta, tia. papers THE KENSHOP CFURTHING located on the Harlera Eastroad, forty a glit minutes rule from the Grand Control Depot, soften, in Last +21 st.

Special Rotices.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIU the best cough cure.